

Cotton closed in New York at 26c. for Mid-
dland Uplands.
Gold closed lower at 33 1/2.
Cotton closed in Liverpool unchanged, at
10 1/2 for Middling Uplands.
Judge WATER, of the U. S. Supreme Court,
is dead.
A rich deposit of magnetic iron ore has been
discovered near Stevens' Point, Wisconsin.
What the telegraph accomplishes for the
nineteenth century is illustrated in the fact
that the attempted assassination of the Czar is
believed to have become known to the mass of
the people of New York city sooner than to
those of Paris, where it occurred.
The Australian vintage this year is larger
than was ever before known, and the
yield of gold is increased over that of last
year. Over 30,000 tons of breadstuffs have
been sent to England, and 100,000 tons more
are ready for transportation.
It is stated that Justice WATER, of the United
States Supreme Court, is very low, and
physicians think he cannot live long. He was
appointed to his present position by President
JACKSON, thirty-two years ago, and had been,
prior to that time, a member of Congress from
Georgia, his native State.
About 23,000 acres of land, yielding rich
iron ore, has been purchased in Canada, about
forty miles from Lake Ontario, and the rail-
road connecting with Coburg will soon be doing
a large business in transporting the ore to
market. The route to the mines was opened
last week.
Since the emancipation of the negroes in the
United States, and especially since the ter-
mination of the American war, slaves have greatly
decreased in value in Porto Rico—so much so,
indeed, that at the present time the price of
plantation slaves is entirely nominal, and it is
impossible to sell them at anything like their
former value.
The cause of the death of the Archduchess
MATILDA, of Austria, allied to the heir of the
Italian throne, has transpired. She was
smoking a cigarette in her parlor, and when
some one came in she hastily put it behind her,
and her dress, which was of light material,
caught fire, and she was burned to death. She
was only eighteen, and very much beloved
by the people.
The Dubliner. Forte has issued a firm con-
fession on all the right to buy and hold land
in the Ottoman Empire. This is a sensible and
liberal grant for the good of all parties; but
although his mutual advantages are now ap-
parent to every one, it is an international reform
of comparatively but recent date, and one for
which the United States, in its infancy, can
claim credit.
Rev. JAMES HUNT, of Northmore Green,
England, writes about his parishioners thus:
"The services here at 11 and 2 o'clock have
been as plain and unadorned as possible for
the last six months. Mass is sung on Sundays
at 9 A. M., at which all the Protestant
parishioners are in bed drunk, sleeping off the
effects of their Saturday's carousing. How can
this interfere in any way with their liber-
ties? So long as the old services are left in their
pristine uprightness, what right have the parish-
ioners to grumble if I give an additional ser-
vice?"
The population of London in the middle of
the present year is estimated by the Registrar-
General at 2,022,872; of Edinburgh (city),
176,061; of Dublin (city), and some suburbs,
319,210; of the borough of Liverpool, 422,439;
of the city of Manchester, 382,825; and of the
borough of Belfast, 110,018; of the city of
Glasgow, 440,070; of the borough of Bir-
mingham, 249,981; of the borough of Leeds, 232,
428; of the borough of Sheffield, 225,190; of
the city of Bristol, 166,572; of the borough of
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 124,990; of the borough of
Hull, 100,740.
A careful analysis of information received by
the Agricultural Department from all the
States shows that the total area in wheat is
ten to fifteen per cent greater than last year.
It is the custom to estimate the final result of
the harvest, but with average success in ripen-
ing the crop might not be less than 300,000,
000 bushels. An average area of winter barley
harvested is a majority of the States. The
condition of the crop is good throughout the
country, and the yield is larger than usual in
the West. Ohio is the only State which cannot
show an increase.
A Parisian journal says: "The attention of
the Czar, the King of Prussia, and even of
Count von Bismarck, was during the late ball
and fête, attracted by the large number of
blondes with golden hair who adorned the
quadrilles. The Venetian blondes, which during
the last two years fall much in estimation,
have in the course of the present month risen
greatly in the course of fashion. A hairdresser
said lately that in ten days he had sold fair-
hair hair-dressings to the amount of 10,000 francs.
This is not the trade in hair in the full tide of
popularity."
A Russian document shows that the direct
trade between Russia and China is declining.
At Khabarovsk, where it is chiefly carried on, it
only amounted to 8,600,000 roubles in 1866,
whereas in 1862 it was 18,500,000. This is
owing to various causes—the permission to in-
troduce into Russia by exports, instead of
one solely by land, as formerly; the disturbed
political state of China; the dishonesty of Rus-
sian merchants. It is probable that the land
trade will go on declining, inasmuch as it is
considerably cheaper to convey goods from
Shanghai to the Baltic by sea than to carry
them overland through deserts.
The funeral of the young Archduchess
MATILDA, who was burnt to death, took place
while her uncle was going through his coronation
pageantry at Pesth. The body of the poor girl
was buried in the imperial vault at the
Capuchin monastery, and was placed by the
side of her mother, the Archduchess HILDA-
GARD, who died three years ago. The Arch-
duchess MATILDA was the one hundred and first
royal person entrusted to the care of the Capu-
chin monks. Seventy-two years ago another
member of the Austrian house, the young
Archduke LEOPOLD, brother of the Emperor
FRANCOIS, was burnt at Luxembourg, through an
explosion of fireworks. In accordance with the
custom usual in the burial of members of the
imperial family, the heart of the Arch-
duchess was deposited in the Church of the
Augustinians, and the intestines have been sent
to the Cathedral of St. Stephen.
THE WEATHER and the great consumption
of ice suggest the propriety of explaining
how ice may be made artificially. The pro-
cess is simple and beautiful. The principal
thing required is a good air-pump. On the
top of the air-pump set a plate containing sul-
phuric acid; place a small stool in the plate,
and on the stool set a small tray with water in
it. Over all place a low glass cover, fitting
air tight. The pump being worked the air is
drawn out, and with the removal of the pres-
sure the water evaporates rapidly. It soon
begins to boil in consequence of the develop-
ment of heat. Meanwhile the vapor, carrying
the heat away with it, is absorbed by the sul-
phuric acid. Thus the water is actually froz-
en on solid, while it seems to boil. Whether the
apparatus could be improved or the principle
be used for the production of ice in large
quantities remains to be proved. But if the art
of manufacturing ice on a large scale shall be
discovered (and the germ of it exists in this
experiment) we may expect to see ice factories
established. In fact, experiments have al-
ready been made, with a fair share of success,
in the production of artificial ice at a cost
much less than that of the blocks left at our
doors by the ice carts.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE SEASON has arrived when people are
troubled with insects, which annoy the person
and injure the crops. So numerous are the
kinds of them that many persons declare they
"will be eaten up alive," and we believe they would
be and the crops destroyed but for the number
of creatures that devour said insects. Lucky
it is for humanity that the carnivorous insects
do not increase as rapidly as the granivorous;
otherwise, in spite of musquito nets, flea pow-
ders and bug-bags, there is no telling how
many of us would be destroyed by nocturnal
venesection.
As an instance of the fecundity of the insect
tribe, a single pair of corn weevils will produce
from 6,000 to 8,000 descendants a season, and
this is a low rate of increase as compared with
the increase of some other insects, including
those that infest houses and persons that are
not noted for their cleanliness. Of them we
will not discourse. The female ant lays 80,000
eggs per day, and it has been proven by an
eminent naturalist, that the female aphid, or
plant parasite, becomes, in five brief genera-
tions, the mother of a family of 4,000,000,000.
The queen bee deposits 120,000 eggs in twenty
days. We cite her, not because we would find
fault with her honey-sweet majesty laid twice
the number, but as an instance of reproductive
industry. Of the infinitesimal insects that
produce what is called blight, comparatively
little is known, but their multiplicity powers
must be enormous. The mosquito, whose
bloodthirsty legions will soon commence their
work, is not quite as prolific as some other
entomological nuisances, but in particularly
warm and humid seasons its procreative capaci-
ties appear to be increased a hundred fold.
The common house fly will produce over a
million of young during the season, and others
of our annoyances in like proportion.
The Norfolk Estuary Company in England
has just completed another embankment of two
miles in length at North Wooten, adjoining the
lands of the Prince of Wales and the Hon. Mrs.
MARY GREVILLE HOWARD. It was begun in
February last, and has added about seven hun-
dred acres to that already reclaimed by this
company in the Wash. This now makes a total
of about four thousand acres of the thirty-two
thousand to be recovered from the sea, for
which the necessary funds were raised by the
authority of an amended act of Parliament in
1849. A local paper says: "The undertakings
of the company are becoming of great impor-
tance to this part of the country, for if the same
rate of enclosure be continued yearly, there is
no doubt that the once salt-logged Victoria coun-
try will become a reality. The cost of enclo-
sure is about ten pounds per acre, and the es-
timate value of the lands enclosed was, at a
late arbitration between the owners of the ad-
joining land and the company, considered to be
worth fifty pounds per acre; when it was also
stated that the land would make bricks; there
was a good site for buildings, good water, gra-
vel to make roads, and houses might be built
on the high land, and corn would grow there."
This is already a fact, for on the land enclosed
the year before last, now belonging to Mr. GOS-
PIERREPOINT BENTONCK, a fine crop of
wheat is in a promising condition for the next
harvest. The last enclosure has been carried
out by Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, the contractor,
being the second bank he has made for the
company, and extends from the south end of
the last enclosure to Gay's Creek, which will
be diverted from its present channel. The
bank has been made continuously, without
leaving openings for the tides to pass through,
as has been hitherto adopted.

THIRTY-TWO YEARS AGO, MR. CHARLES LYELL
examined some ancient sea-marks on the coast
of Sweden, and concluded therefrom that the
land of Sweden was rising gradually at the
rate of three feet in a century. The Earl of
Selkirk has recently examined the same marks,
and comes to an opposite conclusion, which he
has just communicated to the Geological So-
ciety. The change in the position of the marks
he regards as apparent only, due to fluctua-
tions in the level of the water, and not to any
upward movement of the land. The question
thus opened is important. Perhaps other ge-
ologists will take it up, and carry it on to a
satisfactory solution. Among other geological
facts is the demonstration that gold exists in
the gravel of the river valleys of Central New
Brunswick, as reported by Mr. SHRA; and the
surprising yield from a copper mine in New-
foundland. When last year a few specimens of
copper ore from that locality were exhibited at
the conversations of the President of the Royal
Society at Burlington House, no one anticipated
the discovery that has since taken place. At a
depth of seventy feet, while sinking the shaft,
the miners came upon a lode of rich ore four
feet thick; a level was then run at eight angles
to the direction of the lode, and at a distance
of eighty feet, another and richer lode was
struck. Ten feet further there was another
twenty feet thick, and ten feet still further an-
other of four feet. This is a most extraordi-
nary instance of the occurrence of copper;
the yield will be enormous, for the distance to
which the several lodes extend are unknown,
and many years may be spent before they are
worked out. Specimens are to be seen in the
Great Exhibition at Paris, along with speci-
mens of lead ore also from Newfoundland, de-
scribed as rich as silver.
IN NO OTHER COUNTRY in the world is there
anything like the great proportion of property
destroyed by fire that there is in the United
States. A recent Italian correspondent, in his
letter from Florence, after remarking that "if
you have property in a house in Florence, the
chances are that your children may enjoy it
after you, for fire cannot destroy the house,
and only an earthquake can throw it down,"
(he says: "There has been but one fire here
(Florence) of any consequence within the mem-
ory of men now living." He then contrasts
this with our returns in this country, re-
marking: "It makes one shudder to think of
the pastebord and buckram constructions in
the United States. The enormous losses by fire
every year in America, are among the saddest
things we have to present to the contemplation
of a European. In Italian buildings there is
hardly anything to burn, while in ours nearly
everything is combustible." This is all per-
fectly true; but at the same time we may add
that the greatly improved character of the
buildings which have been erected of late years,
and the extensive employment of iron and other
non-combustible materials in their construction,
give hope that we shall yet have a better
state of things, though it may not be realized
until fire and fate shall have swept away all
the poor buildings that were left us by the last
generation.
THE FOLLOWING PATENTING APPEAL, with in-
troductions, remarks, we find in a Richmond
paper: "After reading the following appeal
made to the manhood of his countrymen by a
Southern lady, what man, young or old, who
has one spark of gallantry in his bosom will
fail to enroll his name and become a volunteer
in the new war for the ascendancy of his race,
and the honor of his State and her fair daugh-
ters. 'Breathes there one with soul so dead
to every manly impulse,' that he will not leap
to the front in joyful response and register?"
Go then and register, kind friend;
Go forth, and do not hesitate;
Prepare to vote, and then defend
Your homes from power degenerate.
Oh, heed the calls of her who toils
Encouraging, through anxious dread,
To treat our interests from base covet;
Designing politicians' threat.
"Bright reconstruction" is a cry,
Obeyed by every tongue and hand;
When this takes place we will rejoice,
And read our future destiny.

LARGEST CIRCULATION.—The Daily
News publishes the Official List of Let-
ters remaining in the Postoffice at the end
of each week, agreeably to the following
section of the New Postoffice Law, as the
newspaper having the largest circulation in
the City of Charleston.
SECTION 1. And be it further enacted, That lists of let-
ters remaining in any Postoffice in any city,
town, or village, where a newspaper shall be printed,
shall hereafter be published only in the newspaper
which, being published weekly or oftener, shall have the
largest circulation within range of delivery of the said
office.
At communications intended for publication in
this journal must be addressed to the Editor of the
Daily News, No. 12 Bayne-street, Charleston, S. C.
Business Communications to Publisher of Daily
News.
We cannot undertake to re- in rejected communica-
tions.
Advertisements outside of the City must be accom-
panied with the cash.
CHARLESTON.
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1867.
JOB WORK.—We have now completed our
office so as to execute, in the shortest possible
time, ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK, and we
most respectfully ask the patronage of our
friends.
ATLANTA TO CHARLESTON.
The arrival in this city on Wednesday
afternoon of a train of cars through from
Atlanta, with the first large consignment
of wheat from middle and northern Geor-
gia, without breaking bulk, is an event in
railroad transportation, which, however
simple, and to outsiders easy of execution
it may seem, has not before been performed
since the general destruction of tracks, cars
and engines, in the spring of 1865. Such
an event is of too much importance to the
trade of the city to be overlooked.
We learn that Col. E. W. COLE, the
Superintendent of the Georgia Railroad,
gathered into one train the first of the new
crop of wheat from upper Georgia, and with
the splendid locomotive, the "Thomas
Rogers," (Mr. R. B. HUNSON, Engineer,
and Mr. W. FULLER, Conductor,) left
Atlanta on Tuesday afternoon at six o'clock,
arriving here in time to ship the grain by
four P. M., Wednesday, by the *Enly B.*
Souder, for New York. The distance from
Atlanta to Augusta is one hundred and
seventy-two miles, from Augusta to
Charleston, one hundred and thirty-eight
miles, and from Charleston to New York,
total three hundred and ten miles.
This through train, we repeat, is a sign
of the times. It shows what can be done
by proper effort, backed, of course, by cor-
responding resources—a railroad must
have powerful locomotives, an abundant
supply of cars, its track in perfect order,
and large resources in money to undertake
continuous journeys over three or four
hundred miles of track; and it is pleasant
to infer from the joint efforts of the Georgia
and South Carolina Railroad Companies,
that the damages of 1865 are being rapidly
overcome.
Only twenty-two hours from the Atlanta
Depot to the steamship in the port of
Charleston! Cannot this become a matter
of daily routine? We know that it can,
and we believe that it will be so when the
full trade opens; and if some PEABODY
of great greenback capacity would generously
donate, or even loan, the South Carolina
Railroad Company a fund sufficient to
pay for about four hundred box cars,
and a proportionate number of loco-
motives and passenger coaches, we make
no doubt this increased means of trans-
portation would be taxed to its utmost
during the coming season, and instead of
two we could have three or four daily
through trains to and from merely
Atlanta, but even Montgomery.
But we are indulging, perhaps, in too
great expectations, and must content our-
selves with the assurance of what is actual-
ly agreed upon between these two roads
connecting us with Atlanta. There is to
be a night train through from here to the
Gate City, as there is already a day train.
President KING of the Georgia Railroad
as well as President MAGRATH of the
South Carolina Railroad, have had difficul-
ties of no mean character to contend with;
the first in addition to heavy losses in roll-
ing stock, depots, tracks, etc., has had
to redeem \$1,000,000 of bank notes of his
own issue, which has been bravely accom-
plished at par; no scaling there! The
latter can point triumphantly to his eighty
miles of (new) road replaced—the now
thorough renovation of his entire track; his
permanent bridges and depots rebuilt, all
without loans, and after such work can
fairly claim the confidence of his stock-
holders and the business community, in
what seems to be the somewhat thankless
task of furthering the interests of Char-
leston and the State.
In conclusion we beg our merchants to
make a note of it, that there is to be no
breaking of bulk between Charleston and
Atlanta, and that two trains a day will go
forward to bring produce East, and carry
goods and merchandise, fertilizers and ag-
ricultural utensils West. In other words,
there is going to be a lively business, and
our merchants will do well to let their
country customers know it.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.
On Thursday the anniversary of Ameri-
can Independence was celebrated in
Charleston, quietly by the white citizens,
but with unwarmed eclat by the newly en-
franchised colored people. The enthusiasm
that for so many years marked the celebra-
tion of the Fourth of July appears to have
been, in a great measure at least, trans-
ferred from the former class to the latter.
And this is quite natural. In former times
this was a gala day in Charleston, because
of the grand parades of our numerous,
gorgeously uniformed volunteer militia
companies, each one of whom strove, in
honorable rivalry, to eclipse all the others,
and neither pains nor expense were spared
to make the members and the companies
appear in first rate soldierly trim. Then
there were various civil associations, which
celebrated their anniversaries on this day.
The abolition of our militia companies
supped the very foundations of the Fourth
of July. The great social and political
ebullition, the resultant of the war, has
brought new elements to the surface, which
have assumed the place and discharge the
functions of those supplanted by the revo-
lution. The colored race has a natural
pendant for "shows" of any kind, and in
the days of its thralldom formed a large con-
tingent of all our parades and processions.
There was usually an ocean of colored

margin to a rivulet of white participants.
Now they enter with great zest into all
such festivities, and particularly the cele-
bration of Independence Day, which, with-
out any great strain of logic, they consider
as commemorating the beginning of that
civil and political freedom on this Conti-
nent, which led to the end now before and
around us, namely, their personal emancipa-
tion from slavery.
To their credit it must be said, and we
do it cheerfully and with pleasure, that
their behavior on Thursday, and on every
similar occasion during the past two years,
has been altogether unexceptionable. We
do not think the same elements of society
have moved along as harmoniously in any
other city of the South, as has been the
case in Charleston. We observed them
closely on Thursday, and saw nothing
in the least reprehensible. There was much,
to be sure, to excite the risibilities of those
inclined to see the ludicrous. But the
mimicry was all in good faith, and conduct-
ed with the utmost decorum. We are glad
our colored friends enjoyed themselves—and
did it all in such a perfectly orderly man-
ner. In another column will be found
fuller accounts of the festivities.
WANTS.
WANTED, A WHITE WOMAN TO MIND
a child. Also, a Colored Woman to Cook.
Good wages required. Apply at No. 23 EAST 1st
July 6
WANTED TO PURCHASE, A GOOD 14
young MARE GOAT, once Appled at No. 101
Market street, opposite Charleston Hotel, or No. 14
July 6
PLANTATION HANDS.—WANTED, 30
able-bodied men, 1 PLANTATION HAND, ac-
customed to the culture of Cotton, and who can
work from spring until fall. Apply to
J. CHESMAN BROTHERS,
July 6 1 Corner East Bay and Adger's Wharf.
WANTED, A GIRL, ABOUT 14 YEARS
of age, to attend in a House. Recommendations
required. Apply to J. CHESMAN BROTHERS, east side,
across from Spring street, or to J. CHESMAN BROTHERS,
July 6
WANTED.—SALESMAN.—EVERYWHERE
Ladies and Gentlemen.—\$100 to \$250 per month,
to sell our PATENTED COMMON FAMILIAR
MACHINE. Price only \$18. This Machine will
cut, hack, fell, buck, blind, quilt, bind, and em-
broider. The cloth cannot be pulled apart, even after cutting
across the seam every quarter of an inch. Every
Machine warranted three years, and for five years
at \$100.00. Address, at McDONALD'S BLOCK, cor-
ner Fourth and Green streets, Louisville, Ky.
J. H. B. BROS.,
General Agents.
J. H. B. BROS.—Possibly none genuine unless coming through
our office. tushuano
FOR SALE.
CHALK HILL, SAW MILL AND PLANTA-
tion, etc., on branch of the Edisto River,
about 10 miles from Charleston, S. C. Water 40
feet deep, and 100 feet wide. Good for all
kinds of sawing. Apply to JAS. B. PENNINGTON, Factor and
Commission Merchant, Charleston, S. C. No. 6 Ad-
ger's Wharf.
The Chalk Hill thirty Horse Water-Power Saw Mill is
capable of sawing 100,000 feet of lumber daily.
The Plantation consists of two thousand acres of
heavy timbered pine land, one hundred and twenty
acres of cleared land, and a good Water-Power.
Grain Mill, saw Dredging House with four bed rooms
and dining room, kitchen, storeroom, barn, and
all necessary outbuildings. The mill will cut and
bores. The locality perfectly healthy, and quality of
the soil good. The water is pure and sweet, and
the place of great value, and contracts can be made
with several Pottery and China Factories for a supply of the
mill.
FOR SALE, A CARRIAGE, WITH TWO
seats, pole, shaft, and harness. Also, a set of double
and single HARNESS, all in good order. Can be seen and
tried for cash or a time note thirty days.
21 Lynch street.
July 6
TO RENT, A BRICK HOUSE ON MOUNT
PLEASANT, with seven rooms, pantry, dressing
room, and large front porch. Apply to Mr. W. H. RIVERS, Mount Pleasant, or Marshall's
wharf, Charleston.
July 6
TO RENT, THE FINE COMMODIOUS BRICK
BUILDING, situated on the corner of the water street
in Pinckney street, facing Church. To be approved
moderate terms will be given. Apply at
J. F. FOLEY,
July 6
GRAND LODGE OF A. F. M. OF SOUTH
CAROLINA.—Proposals will be received until
Friday, July 6th, at the office of the Grand Secretary,
25 Broad street, for renting the STORE formerly occu-
pied by Messrs. Spaulding & Senanayake, at the corner of King
and Westworth streets.
K. B. BRUNS,
Grand Secretary.
JULY 6
WHAVERE TO RENT.—WHARF ON
the corner of King and Westworth streets, at
BENNETT'S MILL.
July 6
TO RENT, A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS
with Kitchen, Parlor, Servant Room and Wood
House attached. Apply at No. 81 WESTWORTH
STREET.
July 6
TO RENT, PART OF A HOUSE AND
KITCHEN, on the corner of the water street, in the
corner of the city. A family without children preferred.
Address S. H. J., News office.
July 6
TO RENT, A SMALL HOUSE WITH FIVE
ROOMS, with a fine garden, and a good out-
house. Apply at No. 40 WESTWORTH STREET.
July 6
BOARDING.
BOARDING.—THREE PLEASANT ROOMS
with good furniture, and a good kitchen, at
No. 50, 52 CHURCH STREET, west side, near
Tradd street. Terms reasonable.
July 6
EXCELLENT BOARD, AT VERY LOW
rates, in the central business part of the city.
Without lodging in a private house, can now be had.
For particulars address "O. L." Postoffice.
July 6
REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.—REMOVED HIS SADDLERY
AND RAILROAD BUSINESS to Meigs's street,
next to Mills House.
July 6
REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE
SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has
been removed from the old Bank of Charleston to
No. 50 BROAD STREET.
July 6
COPARTNERSHIPS.
THE UNDERSIGNED
HAS ASSOCIATED WITH HIM IN THE FACTO-
RY, the business of Cotton and Shipping Business,
Wm. Aiken Kelly, under name and style of SEABOARD
AND KELLY, to date from 1st August, 1867, at
July 6
THE COPARTNERSHIP
OF MACBETH & RAVENEL IS DISSOLVED THIS
DAY by mutual consent.
J. RAVENEL MACBETH,
DANIEL RAVENEL, Jr.
July 6
THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING
between the name of R. ARNOLD & CO., was dis-
solved by its own limitation, on the 1st of April last. The busi-
ness of the said firm, and all the debts due to and by the said
firm, shall be paid and settled by the said R. ARNOLD & CO.,
and no person claiming to be a partner of the said firm, or
claiming to be a partner of the said firm, shall be entitled to
any share of the profits or losses of the said firm, or to any
share of the assets of the said firm, or to any share of the
liabilities of the said firm, or to any share of the debts of the
said firm, or to any share of the assets of the said firm, or to
any share of the liabilities of the said firm, or to any share of
the profits or losses of the said firm, or to any share of the
assets of the said firm, or to any share of the liabilities of the
said firm, or to any share of the profits or losses of the said
firm, or to any share of the assets of the said firm, or to any
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